

L Number	Hits	Search Text	DB	Time stamp
1	348043	sorbic acid and (acetic or butyric or lactic or propionic or formic or phosphoric or sulfuric or isobutyric)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/10/21 18:13
2	9368	sorbic adj acid and (acetic or butyric or lactic or propionic or formic or phosphoric or sulfuric or isobutyric)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/10/21 18:13
3	2398	sorbic adj acid same (acetic or butyric or lactic or propionic or formic or phosphoric or sulfuric or isobutyric)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/10/21 18:13
4	2398	sorbic adj acid same (acetic or butyric or lactic or propionic or formic or phosphoric or sulfuric or isobutyric)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/10/21 18:13
5	1022	(sorbic adj acid same (acetic or butyric or lactic or propionic or formic or phosphoric or sulfuric or isobutyric)) and liquid same acid	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/10/21 18:14
6	154	((sorbic adj acid same (acetic or butyric or lactic or propionic or formic or phosphoric or sulfuric or isobutyric)) and liquid same acid) and 426/\$.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/10/21 18:14

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:59:00 ON 21 OCT 2003)

FILE 'AGRICOLA, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CABA, CAPLUS, DISSABS, FEDRIP, FOMAD,
FOREGE, FROSTI, FSTA, JICST-EPLUS, PASCAL, PROMT, MEDICONF, NTIS,
NUTRACEUT, SCISEARCH, TOXCENTER' ENTERED AT 17:59:05 ON 21 OCT 2003

L1	2666 S SORBIC ACID AND (ACETIC OR BUTYRIC OR LACTIC OR PROPIONIC OR
L2	58 S L1 AND LIQUID (SA) ACID
L3	53 DUP REM L2 (5 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L4	239 S L1 AND FEED
L5	102 S L4 AND LIQUID
L6	239 S L1 AND FEED
L7	305 S L1 AND LIQUID
L8	102 S L6 AND L7
L9	92 S L8 NOT L3
L10	89 DUP REM L9 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

L3 ANSWER 48 OF 53 CABA COPYRIGHT 2003 CABI on STN
AN 80:80925 CABA
DN 791491637
TI Acid preservation of fish
Syrekonservering av forfisk
AU Austreng, E.; Andersen, A. E.; Skrede, A.
CS Inst. fjoerfe og pelsdyr, Norges Landbrukshoegskole, 1432 As-NLH, Norway.
SO Norsk Fiskeoppdrett, (1979) Vol. 4, No. 1, pp. 4-7. 6 ref.
Secondary Source: Scientifur (1979) 3 (3) 40-41
DT Journal
LA Norwegian
SL English
AB The stability of ground fish was studied with 30 different combinations of acids, 5 with mixtures of 95% fish and 5% dried sugar beet slices. The acids were sulphuric, **acetic**, and **formic**. All mixtures had **sorbic acid** antioxidant added. Except with beet slices all the mixtures became liquid in a few days, fastest with the smallest amount of **acid**. The beet slices gave less **liquid** and a grainy consistency. All the silages with **formic acid** were stable for 11 months. H2SO4 plus **acetic acid** was effective at concentrations of 2.5 and 0.5% or 2 and 1%, respectively, and 2.5% H2SO4 alone also was satisfactory. For frozen and thawed fish 3% H2SO4 with 0.5% **acetic acid** was necessary for acceptable stability

L3 ANSWER 30 OF 53 DISSABS COPYRIGHT (C) 2003 ProQuest Information and Learning Company; All Rights Reserved on STN
 AN 93:57582 DISSABS Order Number: AAR1351159
 TI INHIBITION EFFICACIES OF ANTIFUNGAL COMPOUNDS ON ISOLATED FUNGI FROM POULTRY FEEDS AND CORN INGREDIENTS
 AU LIN, CHIN-DER [M.S.]; CHEN, T. C. [advisor]
 CS MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIVERSITY (0132)
 SO Masters Abstracts International, (1992) Vol. 31, No. 4, p. 1626. Order No.: AAR1351159. 87 pages.
 DT Dissertation
 FS MAI
 LA English
 ED Entered STN: 19931119
 Last Updated on STN: 19931119
 AB The total fungal counts and population distribution of poultry feeds and corn ingredients were observed. The efficacies of antifungal compounds on the growth of isolated *Aspergillus*, *Penicillium*, *Fusarium* spp. as well as *Salmonella* spp. were evaluated.
 A higher incidence of *Aspergillus* and *Fusarium* spp. was observed in feeds and *Penicillium* and *Fusarium* spp. in corn ingredients.
 The order of antifungal efficacies varied between genus and strains. The antifungal efficacies for *Penicillium* isolates were: **sorbic acid** > **propionic acid** > **phosphoric acid** > GV-11; while Ca-propionate and Na-benzoate did not exhibit any inhibition effect. For a *Fusarium* isolate, the efficacy continuum was: **sorbic acid** = **propionic acid** > Na-benzoate > GV-11 > **phosphoric acid**; Na-pyrophosphate and Ca-propionate did not inhibit the growth of this isolate. Adding 0.5% **propionic acid** and **sorbic acid** decreased the total fungal counts as well as total plate counts of moistened corn meal. The presence of 0.5% **phosphoric acid** or **sorbic acid** in liquid medium eliminated *S. derby*, *S. montevideo*, and *S. typhimurium* after 15 min of incubation. Adding 0.5% **propionic acid** also eliminated *S. montevideo* and decreased the counts of *S. derby* and *S. typhimurium* after 30 min incubation. (Abstract shortened by UMI.)

L3 ANSWER 31 OF 53 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 AN 1993:491074 CAPLUS
 DN 119:91074
 TI Inhibitory effects of organic acids and salts on selected species of micromycetes
 AU Lanikova, A.; Toulouva, M.
 CS Vet. Res. Inst., Brno, Czech.
 SO Veterinarni Medicina (Prague, Czech Republic) (1992), 37(12), 667-74
 CODEN: VTMDAR; ISSN: 0375-8427
 DT Journal
 LA Czech
 AB Inhibitory effects of fungistatic preps. (A and B) and **propionic acid** were tested in a complete feed mixt. for broiler chickens (starter mixt.). The water content of this mixt. was 25.4% environmental temp. was 24.degree. and relative air humidity 90%. **Propionic acid**, which has a high fungistatic effect, served as std. The compn. of the liq. prepn. was: **propionic acid**, **acetic acid**, **sorbic acid**, **citric acid** and calcium propionate. The powdery prepn. B contained: **sorbic acid**, **citric acid** and calcium propionate. Examns. were performed in a naturally contaminated and subsequently sterilized (25 kGy) feed mixt.; it was then infected with *Aspergillus fumigatus*, *A. niger*, *A. parasiticus* and *Penicillium purpurogenum* from the Collection of Animal Pathogenic Microorganisms, Brno. *A. flavus*, *A. fumigatus*, *A. glaucus*, *Penicillium* sp., *Absidia corymbifera*, *Mucor* sp., *Rhizomucor pusillus* were detected in the naturally contaminated feed mixt.

The mycoflora which was found in the native substrate was resistant to both tested fungistatic preps.; and this resulted in mycelium growth from the 7th day of incubation. The efficiency of the prepn. A,B and of **propionic** acid in the feed mixt. was identical at concns. of 4, 7, and 3 mg/kg, resp., and their inhibitory effects were lowest at these concns. A high water content in the nutrient substrate resulted in the rapid growth of fungi of the Mucorales species. The relative humidity of the environment (90%) and water content of tested samples affected markedly micromycetes growth in this expt. *A. fumigatus* was the most sensitive of the tested strains to both preps. and to **propionic** acid. *P. purpuroganum* was less sensitive. These two strains are known to be pathogenic with potential prodn. of mycotoxin. The tested fungistatic preps. were less effective than the **propionic** acid std. Prepn. A was more effective than B and may replace **propionic** acid whose disadvantages are high volatility, odor, and corrosiveness.